# FIRST EDITION

The Invasion of France.

Chinese-Franco Trouble.

Dr. Jacobi, the German Liberal.

Chase at

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

# THE GERMAN INVASION.

France Underfoot-War Scenes and Incidents
-Events in City and Country.

HOW THE GERMANS BEHAVE IN FRANCE. Dr. Russell, writing from Coulommiers, Sep. tember 16, in the same letter which contains his imaginative account of the interview between

King William and the Emperor, says:—
"Nothing can be more distressing than the continual voice of complaint and lamentation addressed to a stranger as soon as it is discovered he is not a Prussian. The men have nothing to do, the women but little, and so they sit and walk about and drive each other crazy by tales of sorrow relating to forage, corn, wine, wine, cocks and hens, horses and carriages-'pillage et gaspillage. A very grave fault has been committed in one respect by many people, but it was natural enough—they shut up their houses and left them. When soldiers come to a house which is fastened up, first they knock and then they break in, and when they have broken in, they force open the doors and ransack the premises, not to plunder, but to search for arms and wine-the first for duty, the second for pleasure. My host here took me into a house yesterday which he said had been sorely illneed. The floors were covered with articles tumbled out of the drawers and cupboards, and some doors and glass were broken; but beyond that no real mischief had been done, and there were pictures on the walls, clocks, etc., all un-

"But the cellar was certainly much the worse for future visitors. As the old man was holding up gilets and les chemises de monsieur to my pitying gaze, in came a Prussian officer, to whom I explained the grievance. 'Yes, and tell him that they broke open the doors, though there, you see, are all the keys lying in a raw on the table there!' The Prussian smiled. 'But does he really think the soldiers could afford the time to find out the keys of the doors? If they don't wish their doors to be forced they had better leave them unlocked or put the keys in them quite ready.' Nothing more practical and sensible than that, I think. The villages and townspeople again, naturally enough, de-clare that all their stores are gone when requisitions are made upon them. They say that they are starving at a time when they ought merely to say, If you take this and that we shall be in danger of starving." The Prussians may search, and find what they want, and then consider and treat all the people as liars, of criminal proportions. There lages in which starvation is actual or imminent, for the harvest was very bad, and the passage of the troops of both armies incessant, but aid will no doubt be forthcoming from the large towns as soon as the Prussians can spare the means of transport. In fact, ladies and gentlemen, war is a disagreeable thing, and in its train comes a convoy of evils, misery and wrong; but there is one outrage which I firmly believe no one can lay to the charge of the German They respect women everywhere. Frenchman at Rheims gave them no credit for that virtue, for he declared 'all the young girls and good-looking women had been carefully

STRASBURG CATHEDRAL. A London Times correspondent, writing be-

fore the surrender of Strasburg, says: - "To the naked eye the siege of Strasburg, as viewed from the heights behind Offenburg, looks very much like the slege of Strasburg Cathedral. The cathedral is the only building that can be seen; the cathedral, standing, as it does, on high ground in the very centre of the city, is the only building that can be seen entire. For the cathedral, in spite of the stories circulated as to the damage done to it is entire. The clock, I believe, has been injured, and it is said that a shell broke through one of the celebrated painted glass windows and burst close to the organ. The spire has been struck in many places, but I have been within a mile and half of the cathedral, and as regards the general appearance at that distance, can declare it to be unchanged. In any case, it is a foolish calumny to say that the besiegers have fired upon the cathedral. It was difficult to avoid hitting it from time to time, and if stray shots have indeed touched it. the fact will be regretted by the Germans as much as by the French.'

THE LAST HORRORS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD. "I am happy to say," writes a correspondent, 'a severe example has just been made of three Prussians, who came from the town of Duren. It appears that these three ruffians had disgrised themselves, two as Johnniter and the third as a clergyman. Os the field of the 18th they were observed by a Prussian wounded officer to leap over the bodies of the dead, and to take an unnecessarily long time over places where no assistance was required. He watched them carefully, until a sharp cry of pain left him no doubt as to their horrible errand. They leaned over a man who evidently refused to permit them to take from him the things so dear to the dying soldier-perhaps the portraits of his wife and mother-perhaps the few rings that brought to his memory the faces of his children whom he was never more to behold. The wounded officer drew his revolver and hit one of the wretches; the report drew the attention of some army policemen, who, hastening to the spot, secured the three inhuman brutes. Their knives were red with the blood of their victims, and I am happy to say their shrift was short and summary.'

FRENCH IGNORANCE. The ignorant prejudices of the Freuch, to which even men in the high and responsible situation of General Trochu, and authors who stand in the foremost ranks of literature such as M. Edmond About, are not ashamed to pander, have been amusingly exemplified at Stettin, where the captive French officers have been joined by their wives and friends. The ladies are greatly astonished to find that the stores distributed to the prisoners and the commodities which they purchase in the town are of excellent quality, and not so dear as the same things in Paris. A French gentleman was asked, in his own language, by a German officer in the citadel, how it was that a nation like France could think of inflicting, even on a country with whom it was at war, the presence of savages. To this the Frenchman retorted. Well, you do the same: have you not sent into France whole troops of barbarous Pomeranians? He had no distinct geographical impressions with regard to Pomerania, but rather imagined it was a remote and uncivilized land, appended to the Prussian sovereignty; and he was aston-ished and confused on being told that he was then discoursing learnedly in a Pomeranian town. This is no exaggerated or even very extraordinary instance.

WAR EXPENSES. A present estimate of the expenses of the war cannot possibly be based on any accessible statistics or approximate calculations, and must

be little else than mere arbitrary assumption or guess work. Nevertheless, Dr. G. Hirth has ventured on this unpractical reckoning, and makes out the cost of the military action of Germany to be 1250 millions of francs, the direct losses 1230 millions, indirect losses 2250 millions, and war compensation for the reconquered territory, Alsace and Lorraine-especially Strasburg-at least 200 millions. The otal is 4930 millions of francs.

#### CHINA AND EUROPE.

Will a War Between China and France Involve the other European Powers?
In the Pall Mall Gazette of the 20th ultimo is an extract on the relations of the European nations with China, and the probable consequence in case of a war growing out of the Tien-tsin massacre. It takes the ground that these relations are such that no power can take any steps of importance in the way of negotiation, can press a claim, or attempt to obtain an advantage, or urge a threat, except in concert with the other powers. "We alone," it says, "(or with the Americans to a much less extent) have really any business in China at all. The other powers have no 'basiness' there. But their so-called 'interests,' not of commerce, but of supposed national greatness, forbid their being contented with any position apart from us, or jointly with us on any footing except that of equality.' The unhappy Chinese are conscious that their domestic affairs, or what they foully consider as such, are superintended not by one foreign partner, but by four, without including Russia. All the peculiarities of the Chinese character, which we have striven so hard to neutralize, sometimes by rough and some-times by soft means, are, of course, rendered infinitely more jealous and obnoxious, and at the same time amply justified, by the state of things thus produced. They would fain shut them-selves up more completely than ever in their old insulation; and the practical impossibility of their oppressors acting in concert gives them advantages for this purpose which for a long time they had not possessed. All recent reports from China seem to teach the same uncomfortable lesson. Nothing can be done with the Chinese. Whether Mr. Burlingame were a dreamer or an impostor, his grand theory has collapsed. We have made our way into their ports, into Pekin, up their great river; but we are as far from getting them to co-operate with us in any way as ever. Projects for railways, telegraphs, internal steam navigation, all seem at a standstill. The Chinese Government will not hear of them; not because it has not learned to appreciate their value, but because it cannot stir a step in any direction without having first to satisfy, not only the interests, but the 'susceptibilities' of the whole circle of diplomatists which surround it. Such seems to be the condition which we have contrived to bring affairs; and the worst of it is that no practicable issue from these perplexities seems to suggest itself.

"And now to these embarrassments is added a new one of a very serious character. The French, at Tien-tsin, have been victims of a frightful massacre, arising out of popular passion. Whether they had, in any way, provoked it, by that overbearing spirit in dealing with foreigners which is charged against them, we need not inquire. The atrocity of the act itself admits of no course but that of prompt and effective punishment. But at this point an awkward question arises. If the vague and mischievous notion is to be adopted that all Europeans in China mutually guarantee each other, then let us carry out the doctrine. Let each nation be responsible for the injustice done by every other nation, as well as bound to exact retribution for injustice done to it. Let some intelligible rules of federal action be established among us. As it is, are we or are we not to consider this wrong done to France as our own? And may we do so without taking America and Prussia into partnership? will they accept the partnership? It is rumored that France has demanded five hundred beads as the price of blood for her slaughtered subjects; are we bound, if this be true, to accept this valuation, and assist her in enforcing execution? We ask these questions with considerable uncertainty as well as reluctance. We cannot ascertain that there is anywhere a definite view of the mutual duties which our quasi-alliance in the waters of China entails on the powers, or the common duties which they undertake towards the empire itself. And in the meantime the distant tempest is growling, and appearances seem to indicate that the massagre of Tien-tsin may be only a beginning of sorrows. and that the negative hostility now exhibited by the Chinese Government towards European progress and European schemes will be backed, on the part of its subjects, by active and fero-cious enmity; in which, if it once breaks out,

# DR. JOHANN JACOBI.

Sketch of the Great German Liberal The following, from a German correspondent of the London Telegraph, gives fuller particulars

of Dr. Jacobi than have heretofore appeared:-

we must be seriously involved."

Dr. Jacobi was born in Konigsterg in the year After he had received an excellent education in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, he returned in 1830 to his native town. Here for some years he devoted himself to the duties of his profession-he was a doctor-and to them exclusively, as far as the public knew. But after the lapse of some years the provincial physician suddenly startled the whole of Germany, and became for a moment the object of everybody's attention. The cause of this charge was the publication of a bro-chure, entitled "Four Questions resolved by a Native of East Prussia." Public applause and public disapprobation were not the only results to the doctor of his pamphlet. The Government pounced down upon him; the publication of the article was declared to be a grave political offense, and the unfortunate author was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Dr. Jacobi, however, is not a man to be easily repressed; he appealed against this decision to a higher court, and his appeal was successful. In 1848 be became one of the leading men of that opposition which then had so many distinguished adherents. Dr. Jacobi was not a very frequent speaker: a great and important occasion alone brought him out. he was none the less active in organizing the popular party: and he was one of the most feared, as he was one of the most strenuous, opponents of the Government. After the violent dissolution of the Parliament, he retired to Switzerland, that favorite asylum of political refugees. There, however, he did not remain long; for what he considered the call of bonor demanded his presence in his native country. And although to obey the summons was voluntarily to run the greatest risks, Dr. Jacobi did not flinch. Evil tongues had been busy with his reputation, and many had accused him of being a traitor to the country he professed to love. Dr. Jacobi derermined meet his accusers face to face. So, as I have said, he returned to Germany, and was at once put upon his trial. The eyes of all Germany were, for the moment, directed on ccurt in which the fate of Jacobi was bring decided. Everybody spoke about it, everybody waited in breathless expectation for the result. Their auxiety was of long duration, for the arguments in the case extended to an almost unexampted length. It was not until the end of the seventh week after it opened that the trial closed. Jacobi triumphed, and his acquittal was hailed with joy by the many who, at home or in exile, agreed with his principles. He was now at the height of his fame, and he found the now at the height of his fame, and he found the people too ready to honor him. As a token of their good will, they elected him to a seat in the First Chamber of Prussia. But to the surprise of many, he declined the honor. Though possessed of the talent, and apparently of the disposition for a public life—though now the tri-

umphant victor over the most powerful ene-

mies—he bade farewell to the arena of political suife. Once again he retired to his native city, and resumed the role of the quiet provincia physician. The events of the last month have drawn him from his retirement. Again his voice is heard in the political world, and again that voice is raised in opposition to the powers that be. And now, I hear, to make the analogy between his earlier and his latter days complete. Dr. Jacobi is again a political prisoner. Be this step right or wrong, no one can refuse their admiration to one who has so persistently, so fearlessly advocated that which to him appeared the cause of right and justice.

# WILD WESTERN SCENES.

A Bull Fight at Kausas City-Norabilities Present-Senator Schurz Injured-Disgusting Details.

The Kansas City Bulletin has the following: -For the past two weeks the city has been posted with bills announcing a Spanish bull light, which was first aunounced to take place last Saturday, but owing to the rainy weather was postponed until to-day. The animals, meanwhile, were kept in a half-starved condition, until the time next appointed for the brutal exhibition, which was yesterday. In company with representatives of other morning papers, we visited the driving park, where we found a strong

BULL PEN had been erected, in size about thirty feet square, and about eight feet in height. Above this pen, tiers of seats had been built, so as to enable the spectators to view the expected gouging and tearing of the ferocious animals.

Ascending the raised dais or platform we found a motley crowd of spectators, among whom we noticed some of our most respectable citizens, drawn thither no doubt by the novelty of the idea of a genuine Spanish bull fight.

THE ANIMALS. If we had any expectation of witnessing a fight, they were dispelled by the first sight of the bulls. Poor, leap, dispirited victims to a brutal mob, neither of them were larger than a two-year old heifer, and were too weak to walk, muchless to fight; it was all worked out of them in their trip over the plains from Texas. PREPARATIONS.

One of the poor brutes was tied to a corner, the other was kept in a little pen. A party of butchers arrived on the ground bringing a quantity of blood, which was thrown upon the ground A party of whippers then stood around the arena, and proceeded to whip the little Texan, goading it to desperation by sticking a number of spikes into it, which sunk into the hide of the terrified brute, and hung to it, the blood oozing out from its skeleton frame. THE COMBATANTS MEET.

After the outside animal had been tortured about one hour, amid the jeers and laughter of the brutalized assemblage, the second bull was driven out of the pen, and the animals met, but from the manner of the meeting it was evident they had met before, and under the voke, for neither indicated the least inclination to fight. DIABOLICAL ATROCITY.

Now followed a scene which for cruelty, torture, and damnable brutality has never been excelled, either in this or any other age: a piece of cruelty to animals that should be denounced with the execrations of a civilized community. Finding that the half-starved brutes would not tear and rend each other with their sharp horns, a number of men and boys armed with whips stood over the smallest animal, and from the platform above it whipped the bull until it fell to the earth, where, for fully half an hour, the prostrate animal was whipped by detail until is eyes were whipped out.

The other brute having been lassoed, was drawn to the platform by a party of human beasts more beastly than the beast itself, and held, while two of their number gouged its eyes from their sockets, the poor brute bellowing pitifully in its anguish. Fully fifteen minutes was occupied in this horrible sport. The brutal torturers finally desisted from pure exhaustion, and the bleeding and blinded animals staggered around moaning with anguish.

THE PLATFORM GIVES WAY. How long the horrid scene would have con-

tinued we do not know, but by a divine dispensation of Providence, a part of the spectators' gallery gave way, precipitating the occupants to the earth in one promiscuous heap of humanity, brutality, and pine lumber. CARL SCHURZ INJURED.

Among the crowd that fell with the scaffolding were Senatar Carl Schurz, Congressman Van Horn, and their friends, who, in company with Mayor E. M. McGee, had driven out to see the fight. We are happy to say no one was very seriously hurt. Senator Schurz escaped with a damaged nose, and others with slight bruises. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Considerable complaint was made against the proprietors of the affair, because the bulls re-fused to fight. Search was made for the gatekeeper, for compelling a refunding of the ad-mission fee, but he had disappeared with the money-box under his arm. This was no more than right; the crowd paid for a brutal exhibition and they got one.

# GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA.

Over Three Thousand Persons Killed-Uninese Official Reports.

Bombay Correspondence Lowion Times. The Roman Catholic bishop at Batang, on the confines of Thibet, China, and Burmah, sends to India a terrible account of an earthquake in that region, affecting an area of 180 by 90 miles. The event occurred on the 11th of April, and his last letter is dated the 30th of May, Considering that the missionaries there can communicate only by Shanghai, the transit of the letters has been rapid. Last year, it may be remembered, there was a very destructive earthquake in the, in one sense, adjoining British district of Cachar. A shock at 5 in the morning and a stronger shock at noon were followed at sunset by an earthquake which levelled the whole town and killed or bruised half the population. The missionaries escaped to their garden, and only one of their servants perished. The large and splendld Lamaseral, inhabited by three thousand Lamas, fell with a crash. The Chinese official reports, which Dr. Chauveau tells us are a liftle exaggerated, estimate the loss of human life at 413 Lama priests, 57 soldiers, and 2812 "common people." A series of earthquake shocks were felt as far as Pungmon-tang, the place at which Mr. T. T. Cooper met Seer Euggut Sing, the Nepaulese ambassador, in 1868. The village and many others are destroyed, and so many of the authorities and the nobles have been buried under the ruins of their houses that "robbers, like wild beasts, run To conclude in the bishop's own words, The imperial highway from Pekin to Lhassa seems, and is said to be now, totally impracticable near Kong-dze-tin by the fall of a mountain and the sudden unheaving of a new

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Affairs.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. In the matter of Henry Cooper, who was arrested for a murderous assault and battery upon Policeman George W. Burns, the physician attending the officer came into Court this morning and said he considered him out of danger, and therefore Judge Ludiow admitted the prisoner to ball in \$30.0.

Francis Jackson, colored, was tried for the larceny of a fur collar from M. H. Burt, Thirteenth and South streets, but the only evidence in the case being of a hearsay character, the jury had to render being of a hearsay character, the jury had to render a verdict of not guilty.

Kendrick Miller pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing four boxes of cigars from Logue's tobacco store. Having been caught in the act, he made no

SECOND EDITION

# TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Places Occupied and Abandoned.

Reported French Successes.

The Premier on Republicanism.

Important Letter from Bismarck.

#### FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians at Paris. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- The Prussian Guard is on the north of Paris, between the Canal de l'Oureq and the Northern railway. On its right is stationed the 4th Corps, and on its left the 12th

Diverting the Water Supply. To the pioneers of the Prussian Guard has been assigned the task of diverting the water of the Canal de l'Ourcq into La Marne river, a stream which falls into the Seine some miles below the city of Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in the design, one source of the water supply of the beseiged will be cut off. Preparing to Bombard the City.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously the moment the arrangements are perfected. Fortresses to be Attacked.

The French fortresses of Belfort, Schelestadt. and New Breisach are to be attacked at once. The captors of Toul have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons.

The New French Levies. The Prussians have scoured the provinces of Marne, Orleans and Picardy without finding any traces of the New French levies.

The Prussians have evacuated Muhlhouse and are marching towards Altkirch.

Revolt of Prisoners. BRUSSELS, Oct. 7 .- There are symptoms of a revolt among the prisoners confined at Beverloo. The Belgian Rifles have been sent there as a temporary precautionary measure, and the prisoners will be distributed among the different fortresses as soon as possible.

Points Occupied by the Prussians, LONDON, Oct. 7 .- The Germans have occupied in force Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the Department of Eure. They were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the National

Reported French Successes. 325 A despatch from Vendome, a town in the Department of Loire-et-Cher, dated at 6 o'clock last evening, contains the following: -

The Prussians have been criven from Angerville Thoury and the neighboring villages in the Department Eure et-Loire. The French captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's couriers. The road between this place (Vendome) and Thoury is thronged with the National Guard. There is much enthusiasm in this section of France. The Wilhelmshohe Manifesto.

LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Pietri, formerly Prefect of Police at Parls, to-day publishes in the name of the Emperor a repudiation in the Wilhelmshohe manifesto. Letter from Bismarck.

Bismarck has found it necessary to make public the following statement:-

"VERSAILLES, Oct. 6-1-35 P. M .- I do not hold the opinion that the republican institutions of France constitute any danger for Germany, nor have I, as asserted in a letter of the 17th ultimo, published in the London Daily Telegraph, ever expressed such a view to Mallet or to any other BISMARCK." Affairs at Tours.

Tours, Oct. 7 .- General La Motterouge, Commander of the Army of the Loire, has arrived here. Great quantities of arms and stores are ponring in here from all parts of France. War Office Decrees.

A circular issued from the War Office yesterday regulates the formation of military courts, fixes the number of Deputies to be chosen to the Constituent Assembly at 753 instead of 750, and decrees that all enactments since March, 1859, be repealed. This Morning's Quotations.

London, Oct. 7-11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 92½ for account, 92½. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 91½; of 1865, old, 50½; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks firm; Eric Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western 97 Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7-11'30 A. M .- Cotton steady middling uplands, 8144; middling Orleans, 94. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the wet k have been 75.000 bales, 14.000 of which were for export, and 3000 for speculation. Stock 538,000 bales, of which 153,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week \$90,000 bales, 39,000 of which are American. Red Western wheat, Ss. 4d.@Ss. 6d.; red winter, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 7-130 P. M.—Consols for money 2%; for account, 92%. American securities quiet, LONDON, Oct. 7-1:30 P. M .- Sperm Oil declining at £81@82.

at ESI@SZ.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—1:30 P. M.—California Wheat,
10s. 2d.; red winter, 9s. 9d. Receipts of Wheat for
three days 15,000 quarters, 12,500 of which are American. Corn. 28s. 6d. Oats, 28s. 9d. Peas, 36s. 6d.
Pork, 107s. 6d. Lard, 71s. 6d. Bacon, 54s. for Cumherland cut. Tallow 48s. berland cut. Tallow, 43s.
ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—Petroleum opened flat at 52

#### FROM THE SOUTH. Kentucky Politics.

CICINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7 .- The delegates to

the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth Kentucky District assembled at Newport yesterday, pursuant to the adjournment made at Wilton, on the 27th ult. The friends of Judge Wm. E. Arthur and Hon. Thomas L. Jones met in separate halls, all efforts to secure satisfactory adjustment of differences having failed. The two wings nominated their respective candidates. The attendance at the Industrial Exposition was about 15,000 yesterday.

# FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Political-The Weather. BOSTON, Oct. 7 .- The Republicans of the Third district have nominated Ginery Twitchell for re-election to Congress. Last night was the coldest of the season.

There was a heavy frost all over New England.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fr. In New York City. NEW YORK, Oct. 7 .- A fire occurred in Ann street early this morning. Loss \$40,000; in-

sured. Koch & Sons, blank-book manufacturers, are the chief lovers.

New York Stock and Money Market.

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New York Oct. 7.—Stocks active. Money, 4
65 per cent. Gold, 113. 5-20s. 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1964, do., 11136; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 1103; do. 1867, 11036; do. 1865, 11036; Canton, 6636; Cumberland preferred, 33; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 923; Erie, 2236; Reading, 9236; Adams Express, 6736; Michigan Central, 12036; Michigan Southern, 9336; Illinois Central, 13736; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 10636; Chicago and Rock Feland, 11636; Fittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92; Western Union Telegraph, 3636.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market. New York, Oct. 7.—Cotton quiet and strong; sales of 1000 bales uplands, 164c.; Orieans, 164c. Flour firm; and monerately active; State, \$1.95@5.90; Ohio. \$5.50@6.95; Western, \$4.95@6.95; Southern, \$5.50@ \$5:50@6:35; Western, \$4:95@6:95; Southern, \$5:50@6:35. Wheat quiet and held higher; sales of 35,000 bushels No. 2 at \$1:13@1'16 for old; winter red Western, \$1:32@1'33. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 17,000 bushels mixed Western at 55@ 58c. Oats dull; sales of 12,000 bushels Ohio, 5i@57c.; Western 51@55c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard steady; steam, 14½@15½c. Whisky quiet at \$9½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—Cotton firm at 16%. Flour firmer but unchanged. Wheat firm and Western better; choice Maryland red at 1 55@170; good to prime, 1 40@1 t5; fair to good, \$1 25@135; common, 5161.20; white wheat, 14061.75; Western winter red, 14361.25; Corn dull; white, 95c.6\$1; yellow, 92695c.; Western, 65690c. Oats more firm at 50652c, Rye, 75690c. Mess Pork firm at \$2650. Bacon active; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 1756.; shoulders, 145c.; hams, 2569255c. Lard firm at 165c. Whisky firm at 916c.

#### A PHILOSOPHICAL SUICIDE.

A Wealthy German, Fearing Sudden Death, Shoots Bimself Through the Heart. Mr. Max Berolzheimer, a native of Germany,

35 years of age, committed suicide at Maillard's Hotel, No. 621 Broadway, some time during Wednesday night or yesterday morning. For several days past Mr. Berolzheimer had been suffering from severe colic, but it seemed only a temporary illness. He did not appear at all despondent, nor can his friends assign any cause which would have been likely to cause any depression of spirits or desire to commit

He did not make his appearance in the morning, and at roon a lady called to see him, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to rouse him. Fearing that something was wrong, Officer Geary, of the Eighth precinct, was called, and the door of the room was forced open, and Mr. Berolzheimer was found lying in bed, apparently asleep, but actually dead. Life had been extinct for some hours. It was supposed that he had died a natural death, and nothing was disturbed until the arrival of Coroner Rollins, who had assumed charge of the case. Deputy Coroner John Beach turned down the bed-clothes for the purpose of examining the body, and was surprised to find a revolver lying at the right hand of the corpse, and on a further examination

A PISTOL BALL WOUND

was found in the left breast in the region of the heart, directly under the left nipple. The builet evidently passed through the heart. From the condition of the bed clothes and other articles about the bed it was apparent that the pistol was fired by the left hand, and under the bedelothes. To prevent discovery the suicide had covered himself with the bedclothes up to the chin, and had placed a heavy overcoat over himself.

THE SUICIDE'S HISTORY. The friends claim to have no knowledge of any circumstances that might have led or induced him to terminate his existence. As far as they know, his pecuniary affairs were in a flourishing condition, and they can only pre-sume that it was the fear of a sudden death prompted him to the act of self-destruction. Berolzheimer was a native of Furth, Bavaria. and came to this city in 1854. He was a man of fine education, having graduated at the University of Mnnich, and also good business capacities; very correct and temperate in his habits, and had, by his energy and strict attention to business, amassed quite a fortune in a few years. He was a bachelor and had no relatives in this country, his parents still residing in Bayaria. He was a man of fine physical ap pearance, and his many excellent qualities had endeared him to an extended circle of friends. who will feel most bitterly his untimely and tragic end .- N. Y. World to-day.

# A CHASE AT SEA.

A French Gunboat After the Westphalia.—The German Saves Herself by Four Miles. There seems to have been a regular sea chase

at last, which to the parties on board both vessels-the French corvette La Touche Treville and the steamship Westphalia-must have been very exciting. Although within four miles of each other no damage was done, speed having triumphed over bullets-by getting away from them. The pilot boat Washington, No. 22, arrived from sea yesterday morning, and reported that on Wednesday, twenty-five miles east of Fire Island, she was spoken by the North German steamship Westphalia, which sailed hence on that day for Hamburg. The pilots state that a short time previous they sighted a French cruiser, about fifteen miles further east, and informed Captain Schwensen of the fact. Westphalia then steered south, with the French gunboat in full chase. It appears that the La Touche Treville on

Tuesday afternoon accompanied the Ville de Paris some distance out on her ocean voyage. She continued with her until Wednesday morning, having convoyed her forty miles from the Highland lights, east by south, when the West-phalia, bearing south by west, was sighted. The La Touche Treville at once left the Ville

de Paris and steered south to cut off the Westphalia, keeping off to about sixty-five miles south-southeast from Sandy Hook. From all accounts preparations were at once made on board the French gunboat to capture the Westphalia. The men were ordered in positions and everything was got in readiness for the event. Whether there was much uneasiness on board the Westphalia is not known, but the close proximity of the La Touche Treville must have given rise to some apprehensions, for in the effort to cut off the Westphalia the former failed by a distance of only four miles. The speed of the Westphalia turned out to her advantage; for, finding that she was widening the gap, the La Touche Treville abandoned the chase and returned to the city yesterday, about noon. Shortly after the arrival of the corvette in the bay a Herald reporter inquired at the French Consulate if there were any truth in the statement made by the pilot boat, that a French corvette had been in full chase of the German mail steamship Westphalia on Wednesday night, and, if so, was the La Touche Treville the vessel in pursuit. He was informed that the commander of the Treville had given no information at the Consul's office on the subject of the Westphalia, and that the Primanguet, which was caught in the late storm and lay up for repairs at Norfolk, at the mouth of the James river, was the only other vessel which could have pursued her .- N. Y. Herald

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

apon us. The movement of currency towards

HVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Oct. 7, 1870. Money continues scarce and in good demand which features keep up the rates for all classe of loans. The activity at the Stock Board dur-ing the past three days has stimulated the de-mand for money on call, and it now looks as if a lively season in speculative investments is

easier, though the progress of improvement is necessarily slow. We quote on call at 536634 per cent. and first class discount at 7610 per cent.
Gold is still quiet and very steady, ranging up to noon between 113 and 113%.
Government bonds are active and our quotations this morning show a further advance.

the West and interior is small, and owing to the payments from those sections for fall goods

purchased here, money is gradually becoming

Stocks are fairly active and prices firmer. Sales of State 0s, 2d series, at 106, and City 6s, new, at 1011/20102. Reading Railroad sold freely at 4936@49-81; Pennsylvania at 611/4: Camden and Amboy at

115%; Catawissa preferred at 38; Norristown at 78; Lehigh Valley at 58%; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 44¼ b. o.
Hestonville Passenger Railroad shares sold at 14%. The balance of the list was neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BEFORE BOARDS. 200 sh Reading R....

FIRST BOARD. \$300 City 6s, N. 101% 4 sh Leh V R.d b. 58% 2000 do... 2d.102 10 do... 58% 3000 Pa 6s, 2d se. 106 181000 N Penna 10s. 110 100 sh Hestony c.b5. 14% 100 sh Read R. 49 81 100 sh Re \$3000 Leh V R n bds Cp. 98 \$2000 Leh R in. 2d. 89 \$3000 O C & A R R bs b5.... 80% 200 82 200 10# 160 50 200 24 sh Cam & Am R. 11534 27 sh Penna R. is. 61% 11 do ... is. 61% 60 do ... is. 51 5 sh Norrist'n R. %19 14 sh Cat Pf ... 38

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113%@114%; 5-20s of 1862, 112@113%; do. Nov. 1865, 112@112%; do. do., July, 110%@110%; do. do., 1867, 110%@110%; do. do., 1868, 110%@110%; 10-40s, 106% & 106%; Pacines, 111%@111%. Gold, 113%.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113%@114; 5-208 of 1862, 113@113%; do. 1864, 111%@111%; do. 1865, 112@112%; do., July, 1865, 110%@110%; do. July, 1867, 110%@110%; do. July, 1868, 110%@110%; 58, 10-40, 106%@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 111%@111%. Gold, 113@113%.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1137@114; do. 1862, 113@113½; do. 1863, 100, 1864, 1113@1113½; do. 1865, 112@1123½; do. 1868, do. 1103@1103½; do. 1868, do. 1103@1103½; 10-408, 1063@1063½. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 1113@1113½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 118@113½; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 805@905; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@725.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 A. M. 113% | 11 42 A. M. 118

10 04 " 113 | 12 05 P. M. 113

10 20 " 113 4 | 12 28 " 113

10 43 " 113

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7 .- There is less doing in Flour. there being very little demand either for shipment or home consumption, and prices of the low grades favor buyers. About 1000 barrels sold, including superfine at \$4 50@5; extras at \$5@5 62%; Indiana Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6 for low grade, up to \$7 for fancy; Pennsylvania do., do., at \$6 50@7; Ohio do. do., within the same range, and fancy brands at \$7.373@8.25. as to quality. Rye Flour cannot be quoted over \$5 50. Nothin doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in Wheat, but prices are unchanged. Sales 74,000 bushels Indiana red at \$1:35@1:40 and 2000 bushels prime amber at \$1:43, Rye ranges from 88c. to 90c. Corn is inactive; sales of 2000 bushels at 98c. for yellow and 90@92c. are dull; sales of 2000 bushels at 50@52c. for ern and 3000 bushels Southern at 49@50c. In Barley and Melt nothing Joing.

Cloverseed is quiet and ranges from \$6.25 to \$6.75.

Timothy may be quoted at \$1.50@4.75. Flaxseed is held at \$2:15.
Whisky is dull and cannot be quoted over \$9c. for

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 -- Arrived, steamship St. Lau-PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 7 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Br. bark Star of Hope, Peterson, Elsinore for orders, Peter Wright & Scns-Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Thomaston, Graeff, Rother-

mel & Co. Sehr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, Boston, Schr American Esgle, Shaw, Newport, do. Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, do. do. Schr J. D. Farquharson, Hopkirs, Wash'tn, do. Schr A. Townsend, Wessels, Georgetown, do. Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co. Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Providence, Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, do. Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, Stonington, Schr W. Wilson, Baker, Somerset, Schr Sophie Wilson, Walls, Bristol, Schr J. Maxfield, May, Quincy Point, Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of

barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mode, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mode, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mode, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr George Henry, Salida, from Baltimore, with shingles to Norcross & Skeets.
Schr Blondel, Chapman, from Provincetown, with

Schr Blondel, Chapman, from Provincetown, with Schr Henrietta, Hart, from Norfolk, with shingles to Mohien & Sons.
Schr Bee, Kerns, from Norfolk, with shingles to
H. Croskey & Co.
Schr H. W. McCauley, Hubbard, from Leechville,

Schr H. W. McCauley, Hubbard, from Leechville, with shingles to H. Croskey & Co.
Schr J. W. Worthington, Tenny, from New York.
Schr Clara Bell, Nickerson, do.
Schr Raven's Wing, York, from Salem.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, do.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, from Norwich.
Schr Aunie May, May, from Boston.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVE DE-GRACE, Oct. 7. - The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Garrett Tinsman, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Jennie Lucas, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
E. & R. S. Gould, with lumber, for New York.

MEMO (ANDA.

Br. steamer Anglia, Craig, from Glasgow via Moville, at New York yesterday, with 144 passengers.

Br. steamer Batavis, Billings, for Liverpool via Queenstown, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers General Barnes, Mallory, and Rabidau, Whitehurst, for Savannah; El Cid, Nickerson, for Wilmington, N. C.; Clyde, Hunter, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, for Newbern, N. C.; and Fanita, C. Comstock, and Noveity, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at New Orleans yesterday, at S. A. M., in 7 days passage, and will sail on the 14th, to return.

Br. brig Sarah, Outerbridge, was loading at Trinidad 24th ult., for Philadelphia.

Schr G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 4th inst. MEMO (ANDA.

Schr G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 4th inst.

Schr Sarah J. Arnold, Arnold, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 4th inst.

Schrs Izetta, Nash; Marv Richardson; D. Chilins, Townsend; G. H. Smith, Smith; William Wallace, Scull; Koret, Crocker; Helen Mar, Nickerson; and R. Palmer, Lebau, hence for Boston; Wave Crest, Davis, do. for Provincerown; B. H. Atwood, Brown, and Westmoreland, Price, do. for Providence; and Annie Staples, Boyd, of and from Labec, Me., for Philadelphia, arrived at New York yesterday.